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Non-Aligned Food Symposium Successfully Closed, Pyongyang Declaration Adopted

Overseas delegates and their limousines in front of the People's Palace of Culture, the site of the first Symposium of Non-Aligned and Other Developing Countries on Increasing Food and Agricultural Production, held Aug. 26–31, in Pyongyang.

The Symposium of the Non-Aligned and Other Developing Countries on Increasing Food and Agricultural Production, which opened in Pyongyang on August 26 closed on August 31 upon successful conclusion of its work.

The symposium entered into a closing session.

Taking the platform of the session were vice-President Pak Sung Chul, vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Dam, vice-Premier and Chairman of the Agricultural Commission So Gwan Hi, President of the Academy of Agricultural Science Li Yong Gyun, vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs and Chairman of the DPRK National Committee of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations Kim Chang Il, who was chairman of the symposium, and vice-chairmen of the Symposium, – E.L. Senanayake, Minister of Agricultural Development and Research of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka – Behanzin Senainon, Secretary of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Party of State of Guinea and Minister of the County Agro-Livestock Farms and Agricultural Cooperatives – Joseph J. Mungai, Minister of Agriculture of the United Republic of Tanzania – Luka Radojicic, Deputy President of the Federal Committee for Agriculture of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia Seeram Prashad, Minister of Crops

See Full Text of The Pyongyang Declaration on Pages 2-3. It Sets Forth the Common Strategy for Food Production.

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Presidential Consultations with African Ministers of Agriculture

President Kim Il Sung talked with ministers of agriculture of African countries attending the first non-aligned food symposium for a September 1 consultative meeting, the Korean Central News Agency reported.

President Kim Il Sung detailed the achievements and experiences in the development of agriculture in Korea. Making a scientific analysis of the agricultural state of the Third World countries, the DPRK leader identified specific measures to be taken for agricultural development in African countries, such as the problems of creating agro-scientific research centers, training experts and building irrigation systems.

His remarks were well received with great enthusiasm by the African ministers of agriculture.

Behanzin Senainon of Guinea and Joseph J. Mungai of Tanzania spoke on the occasion in response and called the remarks of the DPRK leader indicative of "the only way to fundamentally solve the agricultural problem in African countries confronting a serious crisis" and "a most precious gift to the symposium."

Present on the occasion were Artur Vidal Gomes, Member of the Central Committee of the MPLA Workers' Party and Minister of Agriculture Francois Azodogbehou, Minister of the Rural Development and Cooperative Action of the People's Republic of Benin Etienne Baradandikanya, Minister of Agriculture and Stockbreeding of the Republic of Burundi Emiliano Buale Borico, State Commissioner of the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Forest and Fisheries of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea

Behanzin Senainon, Secretary of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Party of State of Guinea and Minister of the County Agro-Livestock Farms and Agricultural Cooperatives Vincent M. Makhele, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Lesotho National Party and Minister of Cooperatives and Rural Development, a special envoy of the Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Lesotho Alfred T. Suah, Minister of Agriculture of the Republic of Liberia Simon Pierre, Member of the Political Bureau of the Malagasy Vanguard of Revolution and Minister of Rural Development and Agrarian

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Gen. Han Scoffs at 'Missile-Firing' Allegation As Delusion of Panicky SR-71 Crew

See Page 8 for Full Analysis of SR-71 Incident

Maj. Gen. Han Ju Gyong, senior member of the DPRK side, speaking at the Sep. 1 407th Meeting of the Military Armistice Commission held in Panmunjom, scoffed at the allegation by the Americans of the so-called "missile-firing" at a high-flying spy plane SR-71 as a delusion of its panicky crew.

Demanding an American apology for the incident, the DPRK general countercharged the United States with deliberately attempting to sharpen the situation on the Korean Peninsula.

Follows a KCNA version of what the DPRK senior side stated at the Panmunjom truce session:

On August 26 the U.S. imperialists infiltrated the high-speed high-altitude reconnaissance plane "SR-71" into our territorial airspace to carry out espionage activities.

The enemy's such espionage act against the northern half of the Republic is not only a grave infringement upon our country's sovereignty but also an outrageous military provocation against us.

It is also a dangerous and reckless act which jeopardizes peace and heightens tension in Korea.

The enemy dispatched the spy plane "SR-71" into our territorial airspace to carry out espionage activities and is now making a deceptive charge against us to baselessly slander and defame us in the manner of a robber turning on the master with a club by coming out in succession with the so-called "incidents" in which we allegedly made a "missile attack" upon the plane flying in international airspace.

The so-called "incident" about which the enemy is vociferous is a sheer fabrication which the enemy himself does not believe.

The U.S. Congress also said "it is very suspicious that north Korea attempted to fire the missile"

The enemy has produced no evidence substantiating the so-called "incident". The enemy's charge is solely based on his pilot's equivocal allegation that he sighted a speck of cloud which looked like an air burst at the distance of as far as 10 kilometers, which reminds us of a proverb that a man who is so scared of travelling at night talks as if he saw a spectre.

The deceptive fuss the enemy is now kicking up based on a sheer lie is a tricky farce invented premeditatedly.

The enemy must deeply think over the gravity of the "incident" he fabricated recently and the consequences arising therefrom and apologize to our side for it.

Instead of apologizing, however, the enemy has gone so far as to make such wanton, threatening utterances that he will continue his espionage flights in our territorial airspace, take some "security measures," make counter-attack and "retaliate."

The enemy's utterances illustratingly disclose that the alleged "missile attack," his invention, is in final analysis a link in the chain of his international and premeditated intrigue designed to build up a pretext to be used in further screwing up tension and in provoking another war in Korea.

The enemy has a sinister purpose in making deceptive propaganda based on the so-called "incidents" he fabricated one after another.

Besides, the south Korean puppets are chiming in the hubbub about the recent incident fabricated by the U.S. imperialists in an attempt to get some additional military aid on the pretext of the "inci-

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Pyongyang Declaration—Non-Aligned Common Food Strategy

"Pyongyang Declaration on Increasing Food and Agricultural Production" was adopted on August 31 at the Symposium of the Non-Aligned and Other Developing Countries on Increasing Food and Agricultural Production.
The declaration reads in full.

1. PREAMBLE

1. The Symposium of the Non-Aligned and Other Developing Countries on Increasing Food and Agricultural Production was held in Pyongyang, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, August 26-31, 1981, following the decisions adopted at the Fifth Summit Conference of Non-Aligned Countries held in Colombo, Sri Lanka in 1976 and at the Foreign Ministers Conference of the Non-Aligned Countries held in New Delhi in February, 1981.

2. The following members of the non-aligned movement and other developing countries took part in the symposium: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Burundi, United Republic of Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, the Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Palestine Liberation Organization, Panama, Peru, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South-West African People's Organization, Sri Lanka, the Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Upper Volta, Venezuela, Viet-Nam, Yemen Arab Republic, Democratic Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, and Zimbabwe.

3. The following national and international organizations also participated in the symposium: ANC, AETM, CARICOM, CEESTM, ICID, UNCTAD, FAO, WMO, WHO, UNIDO, AAPSO, OAU, UNDP.

4. The Group of 77 sent a representative to the symposium from Rome.

5. The participation of numerous ministers, high officials, specialists and scientists clearly evinces the importance the non-aligned and other developing countries attach to the serious and complex historical and structural problems present in the topics to be dealt with at this symposium.

6. The head of the Cuban delegation, Mr. Miguel Rodriguez Mayo, Vice-Minister of Agriculture, presided over the opening session on behalf of the present chair-state of the non-aligned movement. In his address, he greeted the participants in the symposium.

7. The symposium observed a moment of silence to the memory of two recently deceased heads of state: General Omar Torrijos of Panama and Ziaur Rahman of Bangladesh.

8. In the opening session, the participants had the opportunity to hear the important speech made by His Excellency Li Jong Ok, Premier of the Administration Council, entrusted by His Excellency Kim Il Sung, President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. In his speech, he referred to the vital importance of the food and agricultural problem, stressing the urgent need for the non-aligned and other developing countries to intensify cooperation among themselves believing in their own capabilities so as to increase food and agricultural production and attain food self-sufficiency. His speech was warmly received as an important contribution to the symposium and adopted as an official document.

9. The symposium elected by acclamation H.E. Mr. Kim Chung Il, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, chairman of the bureau of the symposium.

10. The symposium elected five vice-presidents:

Asia: H.E. Mr. E.L. Senanayake
Minister of Agricultural Development and Research Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka

Europe: H.E. Mr. Luka Radojicic
Vice-President of the Federal Committee for Agriculture
Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia

Latin America: H.E. Mr. Seeram Prashad
Minister of Crops and Livestock Cooperative Republic of Guyana

Africa: H.E. Mr. Senainon Behanzin
Minister for Agriculture, Livestock and Agricultural Cooperatives
People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea

H.E. Mr. Joseph J. Mungai
Minister for Agriculture
United Republic of Tanzania

11. The symposium elected H.E. Mr. C.S. Rakotofiringa, Ambassador of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and to the PR of China, chairman of the committee and of the drafting committee.

12. Taking into account the food and agricultural situation which the non-aligned and other developing countries confront at present, the symposium tackled the topic "On increasing food and agricultural production to achieve self-sufficiency in food" exchanging their experiences in the sphere of food and agriculture and holding debates on the ways and means to increase food and agricultural production and on the steps to be adopted so as to strengthen cooperation in this regard.

13. Mr. So Gwan Hi, Vice-Premier of the Administration Council and Chairman of the Agricultural Commission of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, submitted the working report, and the supplementary reports were presented by Dr. R.M. Acharya, Deputy Director-General of the Council of Agricultural Research, Ministry of Agriculture, Republic of India; Mr. Seeram Prashad, Minister of Crops and Livestock, Cooperative Republic of Guyana; Mr. Mohamed Award Baamer, Vice-Minister of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform, People's Democratic Republic of Yemen; Dr. A.F.J. Jackson, Member of Parliament and Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, Republic of Sierra Leone; Mr. Mario Graca Machungo, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Frelimo Party and Minister of Agriculture, People's Republic of Mozambique; Mr. Joseph James Mungai, Member of Parliament and Minister for Agriculture, United Republic of Tanzania; and Mr. Justin Jeremiah Mukando, Minister of State of the Ministry of Agriculture, Republic of Zambia, followed by 72 speeches and 23 study theses.

14. In line with the principles and objectives of the new international economic order and in keeping with the documents adopted at the Fifth and Sixth Summit Conferences of Non-Aligned Countries, various meetings of developing countries and major international conferences of non-aligned countries, expressing their steadfast determination to attain national and collective food self-sufficiency by stepping up food and agricultural production so as to do away with all forms of domination and exploitation, especially imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, apartheid and racism, to achieve complete political and economic emancipation of the non-aligned and other developing countries and ensure constant socio-economic development based on independence, equality, justice and sovereignty, the symposium has adopted the following declaration.

2. INTRODUCTION

15. Notwithstanding the constant efforts at national and international levels made by the non-aligned and other developing countries, their food and agricultural situation, far from improving, has been worsened in recent years and reached unprecedentedly critical levels. The target of 4 per cent annual growth rate in food production, a goal established by the world food conference in 1974, still remains unfulfilled by many countries and per capita production has been steadily experiencing decline.

Consequently, former food exporting developing world is nowadays forced to import large amounts of grains and other food products. Moreover, this renders their situation vis-a-vis the balance of payments, already showing a deficit, more serious and greatly hinders economic development. The number of people who are suffering from hunger and malnutrition keeps on increasing and the growing food dependency of the developing countries on the principal exporting developed countries entails serious socio-economic consequences and even endangers their political independence since food products are used to exert economic and political pressure.

In this regard the symposium vehemently condemned the imperialists for their ceaseless inhumane acts against the non-aligned and other developing countries.

16. Current food and agricultural insecurity facing the non-aligned and other developing countries is due to historical reasons, especially to social injustice left over from colonial rule. It is also engendered by the present unfair international economic system, for which transnational corporations are mainly responsible.

These factors hampering increased food and agricultural production in the non-aligned and other developing countries, run counter to man's dignity and his right to existence, social justice and equality, and the aspiration of all states and peoples to lead their independent life.

The symposium has made an appeal to all the non-aligned and other developing countries to join forces in the struggle to solve the problem of food and agriculture, a key factor in ensuring the people's right to existence and overall development and achieving complete economic liberation.

17. The final and practical solution to the problems of food insecurity confronting most of the non-aligned and other developing countries is to attain national and collective food self-sufficiency on the basis of structural as well as institutional changes to attain the rapid increase of food production to such an extent that it can meet their own needs, and by improving food distribution. The primary responsibility to rapidly increase food and agricultural production rests on the states and peoples themselves.

18. The attainment of food self-sufficiency is one of the key factors in consolidating and ensuring political and economic independence, firmly upholding national sovereignty and the policy of non-alignment in international relations, and particularly speeding up the establishment of the new international economic order in the sphere of food and agriculture by eliminating their food dependence on the main exporting developed countries so as to ensure their peoples' existence and integral development.

19. National and collective self-reliance together with a national atmosphere of social justice is the key to achieve food self-sufficiency and final solution to the problems of poverty, hunger and malnutrition. Self-reliance which seeks to make the utmost mobilization and use of all potentialities relying on the masses of the people, and to attain as far as possible food self-sufficiency in keeping with the concrete conditions of each country, constitutes the fundamental position of the developing countries in solving food problem. National self-reliance is the most important basis for the developing countries to attain collective self-reliance. Collective self-reliance signifies the determination of the developing countries to cast aside, individually or collectively, their dependence on developed countries, to exercise their legitimate economic rights in international relations and to attain social equality by strengthening their unity and cohesion and increasing their collective countervailing power and bargaining strength. At the same time this reflects the staunch resolution of the developing countries to achieve food self-sufficiency and collective economic progress by mobilizing their enormous possibilities and cooperating on the basis of their equitable mutual relations.

3. NATIONAL TASKS FOR INCREASING FOOD AND AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

The experiences available to the non-aligned and other developing countries in increasing food and agricultural production show that even the less developed countries could attain food self-sufficiency and successfully solve the rural question by means of agricultural development if they adopt socio-economic development policies and mobilize the power and intelligence of the masses on the basis of the principle of self-reliance for their implementation.

21. The symposium was convinced that the increased food and agricultural production in the non-aligned and other developing countries should be fully oriented towards national food self-sufficiency and agricultural independence strengthened through the consolidation of their own material, technical and scientific foundations to attain this end.

22. In order to increase food and agricultural production, it is vitally important to protect and improve the land, the basic means for agricultural production, prevent its degradation, increase its fertility and productivity, expand arable areas by reclaiming new lands, in other words, to make rational use of land resources.

23. Water control, which ensures stable crops in spite of the influence of abnormal weather, particularly damages by severe droughts and floods, has become at present a priority task for increasing food and agricultural production in the developing countries. Bearing in mind each particular situation every country should take upon itself the mass construction of reservoirs and pumping stations of various sizes, and use them rationally. To prevent the loss of water, one of critical agricultural inputs, a great attention should be paid to increase the effectiveness of various irrigation systems in farms.

24. At the same time it is important to develop adequate technological and agricultural practices to step up the production of rain-fed agriculture, which depends heavily on rainfall. In these regions the farmers are small farmers. These farmers should have access to the irrigation systems available to them.

25. At present, the big reserve for increasing agricultural production lies in seed improvement, its proper control and supply. It is necessary for each country to introduce improved plant materials to suit its ecological conditions and to establish the system of producing and supplying good strains by setting up as soon as possible seed production farms and stockbreeding farms. It shall be necessary to strengthen the agronomic research institutions, intensify research work on scientific and technical problems posed by agricultural production and management and enhance the role of scientists.

26. Experience in increasing food production in the developing countries has shown that improved farming methods make it possible to achieve a considerable increase in per unit area yields. Advanced farming methods should widely be generalized, suitable farming techniques and methods introduced and fixed according to regional characteristics and, all farming work carried out on a scientific basis. It is likewise necessary to increase livestock rearing productivity by means of improved breeding methods based on nutritional and biological requirements, broad introduction of updated techniques and breeding experiences, and intensified veterinary and anti-epizootic work. To increase livestock production scientific improvement and the management of large pastures and pasture-steppes should receive high priority.

27. It is important that every country improve small and medium size farm implements into more efficient ones and introduce them extensively. Once conditions are created, agricultural machine centres or other support centres should be established to gradually expand their utilization.

28. It will be necessary to give priority to education in order to train technical and economic management cadres. Along with the education of school children, it will be necessary to train a larger number of technicians through the creation and enlargement of secondary technical educational institutions including technological schools for training of skilled workers, as well as through the combination of different types of courses. In order to eliminate illiteracy and gradually elevate the cultural and technical level of agricultural workers it is likewise necessary to develop different types of courses, such as those using mass media, short courses, and night schools which will allow the workers to work and study.

29. It is also necessary to develop industries for producing various agricultural inputs, such as fertilizers, agricultural chemicals, farm machines, equipments as well as industries including craft shops of adequate size for processing food and agricultural products, according to the raw materials and economic conditions existing in each country under forms of organization and

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ownership which would guarantee full participation of producers, and preferably those in rural areas. In the development of national industry, it is beneficial both to industry itself and to agriculture to give a high priority to industries serving agriculture.

30. Within the framework of national development policies it is imperative to stress agriculture, give great importance to food and agricultural production and accord it the highest priority. It is particularly important to increase investments in agriculture without disrupting the rational balance between industry and agriculture, and preferentially devote material and technical means as well as human resources to increase agricultural production. It is also convenient to set up an adequate plan for accelerated agricultural development, to grant priority to the supply of agricultural inputs and create a sound food infrastructure.

31. States should be taken to diversify crops and reach an adequate balance between export demands and national needs of food consumption. Although, wherever feasible, efforts be made to expand grain-growing areas and increase food production, great emphasis should rest on reducing the gap in actual and realizable yields of various crops.

A rapid development of livestock rearing and fisheries should be given adequate attention to increase food production, too.

32. Vast rural human resources in the developing countries are the largest potential force for increasing food and agricultural production and stepping up their economic development. While educating the masses in the spirit of full responsibility for attaining food self-sufficiency in their respective nations, it is important to put their conscientious enthusiasm into play in the struggle for increasing food production. It is of the utmost importance to incorporate women and youth to agricultural production and rural development, improve their position and their economic situation as well as their cultural and technical level.

It is of great importance that all efforts should be made in the field of nutritional education as well as in the improvement of food consumption mainly vis-a-vis socially and nationally unacceptable distortions that may arise.

33. Bearing in mind that it is impossible to solve the food problem through oligarchic methods, extensive or subsistent agriculture, the symposium recommended supporting agrarian reform and rural development plans as well as setting up and operation of regional centres for as well as setting up and operation of regional centres for rural development among the developing countries interested.

4. COOPERATION AMONG NON-ALIGNED AND OTHER DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

34. Cooperation among the non-aligned and other developing countries is part and parcel of their struggle for political independence, economic sovereignty and the establishment of a new international economic order. The symposium stressed that the intensification of their own position and power within the framework of world food economy through the attainment of national and collective food self-sufficiency constitutes a firm assurance to increase their countervailing power and bargaining strength in international relations and negotiations.

In this regard, the symposium recognized that national and collective food self-sufficiency is linked with the participation of the non-aligned and other developing countries in international trade, including developed countries. This is why such trade should be firmly founded on an equitable basis, in conformity with the long-standing and general objectives of the developing world.

35. The strengthening of cooperation and intercourse among the non-aligned and other developing countries in the economic and technical fields on the principle of collective self-reliance is of great importance in the development of agriculture and in the solution of food problems in these countries. Some developing countries have obtained good experiences and evolved advanced techniques in agriculture; others possess abundant resources and funds, and still others benefit from particularly favourable natural and geographic conditions for agricultural production.

If the developing countries, which are more than a hundred, would each contribute with at least one technique, there would be a hundred techniques from which all would benefit.

The symposium is persuaded of the fact that the developing countries should step up food and agricultural production strictly abiding by the principle of self-reliance and briskly undertaking close cooperation and exchanges by all means available; be they techniques, resources or funds.

36. The non-aligned and other developing countries should continue to energetically undertake decisive cooperative actions with a view to making maximum use of complementarities by means of the most adequate and extensive use of the immense potentialities related to production in the sphere of food and agriculture and other important fields.

This constitutes an urgent demand for socio-economic development and national and collective food self-sufficiency at present. To this end, it is necessary to take various effective cooperative measures in such priority areas which would directly contribute not only to the advance of the agrarian reform and rural development, but also to the rapid increase of food and agricultural production, such as the conception, formulation and implementation of integrated national food strategies and plans, exploitation and utilization of land and water resources, agro-scientific research, and exchange of agro-technical personnel and technology, and production, distribution and marketing of agricultural inputs; fertilizers, farm machines and implements, herbicides and improved seeds, and mechanisms of distribution and social access to food.

37. The intensification of cooperation in development and utilization of land and water resources is a first and foremost task in ensuring stable bumper crops and increasing food and agricultural production in any weather conditions. In order to actively exploit water resources and employ them in agricultural production, it is necessary to increase technical cooperation in designing, constructing and operating irrigation systems of various sizes.

It is necessary to establish joint or mixed ventures for producing the complete range of equipment and offering them to non-aligned and other developing countries under preferential terms within the framework of economic and technical cooperation.

The symposium recommended the coming meeting of irrigation experts of the coordinators to carry out an in-depth analysis of the formulations put forward at the 2nd meeting of the coordinators of the non-aligned countries for food and agriculture held in Pyongyang in June, 1981, and to make proposals in this regard.

Along with irrigation, all possibilities should be tapped to expand cooperation for the development of common lakes and river basins, steps be taken for the prevention of damages from drought, floods and water-logging, land resources including tideland, irrigated pastures and feed land utilized and soil prevented from desertification.

38. Increased exchange for improvement of professional and institutional capacities in various fields of food production and for greater availability of methods of analysis and planning proves to be extremely important for the overall, dynamic examination and understanding of the food problem and the problem of national and collective self-sufficiency in the non-aligned and other developing countries.

These aims may be attained through the exchange of specialized missions, the realization of courses and the exchange of personnel so as to share concrete experiences and relevant data. The symposium welcomed the offer made by several countries to share their knowledge in this area with developing countries.

39. Strengthening cooperation in agro-scientific research is a fundamental task for increasing food and agricultural production through higher yields per hectare.

Joint, coordinated research work on scientific and technical issues such as production of improved seeds, including hybrids of the principal grains, and improvement of farming methods suited to actual conditions of the developing countries, must be undertaken at sub-regional, regional and interegional levels and, its results be disseminated. The possibilities for agro-scientific and technical cooperation and exchange among centres in regions of Asia, Africa and Latin America need to be examined.

The symposium suggested holding periodical meetings to elaborate adequate proposals aimed at making better use of these centres and creating new ones, if necessary.

40. The increase in the number of qualified agro-technicians and administrative cadres through the strengthening of cooperation in the training and education of agro-technical personnel is a pressing need for buttressing agricultural independence in each country and rapidly increasing food and agricultural production by means of scientific agriculture.

It is necessary to adopt active steps which should aim at utilizing the existing infrastructures for education and training in the non-aligned and other developing countries. A group of experts may examine the necessity and details for a joint higher educational institution in the regions of Africa, Asia and Latin America, while encouraging the exchange of teachers and specialists, scholarships, short courses and facility offers on a bilateral and multilateral basis.

41. The strengthened cooperation in the production, distribution and marketing of agricultural inputs such as fertilizers, farm machines and implements, herbicides, improved seeds, etc., proves to be of great importance for the increase of agricultural production.

It is necessary to encourage cooperative action concerning joint production of fertilizers between countries with raw materials and techniques and fertilizer-consuming countries and the creation of joint ventures for the production of powered machines and simple but efficient implements, as well as the supply of agricultural inputs and their mutual marketing under preferential terms.

42. The symposium recommended the coordinating bureau of the non-aligned countries to follow up with great attention to the studies that are being carried out concerning the establishment of non-aligned countries' monetary, price stabilization and development funds.

Likewise, the symposium recommended the coordinators in the financial and monetary spheres to meet as soon as possible to carefully analyze the implementation of these funds.

43. It would be useful to exchange the experiences gained by the non-aligned and other developing countries in increasing food and agricultural production.

The symposium recommended to encourage seminars, workshops, study tours, short courses, etc., for sharing experiences in various specific sectors and broaden the exchange of their relevant data.

44. It is necessary to design, prepare and widely circulate a catalogue that would contain comprehensively and in detail the spheres in which various countries consider it possible to offer cooperation as well as the spheres where they consider it required.

This will greatly facilitate the knowledge of possibilities, the realization of effective measures and preparation of the concrete requirement and proposition in regard to cooperative actions. This effort should be supported by the international organizations, notably FAO and the most suitable regional agencies.

It is necessary to take measures to examine and complete the questionnaire to be sent to all non-aligned and other developing countries so as to hasten the implementation of the relevant recommendations adopted at the meeting of the coordinators of the non-aligned countries for food and agriculture held in Pyongyang, DPR of Korea, in June, 1981

45. Cooperation and exchange in agriculture should especially include actions regarding the important spheres of marketing and distribution as well as all the different aspects related to nutrition in such a way that we may integrate different points of view, inputs for production to the consumption and well-being and attain the national and collective food self-sufficiency. This should be interpreted for real availability of sufficient food at any moment and of marketing and hygenic conditions for satisfying at least the essential requirement of all population.

46. In order to strengthen cooperation among the non-aligned and other developing countries, and to step up effective implementation of cooperation plans and others, it is necessary to buttress and expand the present group of coordinators and constitute an ad hoc group of experts under the coordinators in the sphere of food and agriculture.

47. In order to increase cooperation and solidarity among the non-aligned and other developing countries and for food self-sufficiency, the non-aligned and other developing countries which import grains and other food products, should first contact food-exporting non-aligned and other developing countries with a view to satisfying their needs and reducing their dependence vis-a-vis food-exporting developed countries.

48. Cooperation among the non-aligned and other developing countries must base itself on unity, solidarity, complementarity, reciprocal advantages, mutual assistance, to promote collective self-reliance in abidance by the principles of complete equality, mutual respect for sovereignty and non-interference in domestic affairs. Cooperation must be sincere and generous, with no conditions attached; it must be the most straightforward, prompt, effective, and avoid unnecessary formalities and red tape. Likewise, it must be oriented towards buttressing agricultural independence and attaining food self-sufficiency in all countries; it must guarantee national interests, and at the same time, base itself on the principle of respecting the general interests of the non-aligned movement as well as those of the developing countries as a whole.

5. INTERNATIONAL ENVIRONMENT FOR INCREASING FOOD AND AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

49. Recognizing the serious social and economic difficulties the non-aligned and other developing countries are undergoing as well as the enormous amount of resources which could be dedicated to prompting peace and development but which, at present, are being squandered, the symposium categorically condemned the arms race which has become intolerable and thwarts all efforts to maintain peace.

50. In view of the fact that the present unjust international economic system obstructs the efforts of the non-aligned and other developing countries to increase food and agricultural production, the system should be radically restructured and a new international economic order established as soon as possible.

51. The symposium firmly condemned the attempts made by certain developed countries to use food as a means to exert political and economic pressure against developing countries.

Developed countries should be foiled in their attempts to keep indefinitely developing countries dependent on them in food. Likewise, it is of vital importance for the non-aligned and other developing countries to take necessary steps so as to cope with the drop in the prices of raw materials and farm products they export vis-a-vis the prices of food, manufactured goods and equipment; the protectionist and other measures imposed upon them, which at times bring irrevocable harm upon developing countries.

Developed countries must with draw all measures unfavourable to the efforts of the developing countries to increase food and agricultural production, in conformity with the principle and objective of the new international economic order, implement the international commitments, by which they are to help the developing countries in the sphere of food and agriculture (development aid, fertilizer aid, food trade, food security and food aid.

The developed countries cannot on any pretext extricate themselves from the responsibility for helping the developing countries in agriculture.

52. The symposium stressed that the non-aligned and other developing countries should consolidate their unity and solidarity, collective countervailing power and bargaining strength adopting a common stand and giving proof of their total unity in different international conferences and negotiations in order to hasten the establishment of a new international economic order.

6. FINAL REMARKS

53. The coordinators of the non-aligned countries for food and agriculture should take necessary measures to implement the conclusions and recommendations contained in this declaration. It is their responsibility to establish the necessary coordinations within the Group of 77, FAO and other interested regional and international agencies.

54. The symposium entrusted the Democratic People's Republic of Korea with the task of circulating this declaration among all non-aligned and other developing countries and bringing it before the coordinating bureau: so as to facilitate its future presentation at the 7th Summit Conference of the Non-Aligned Countries.

55. The symposium contributed to the strengthening of solidarity and cooperation in the struggle waged by non-aligned and other developing countries to jointly tackle the pressing problems caused by ignorance, poverty, hunger, malnutrition and, consequently, to the increase of food and agricultural production.

56. This declaration will constitute significant groundwork to spur the efforts of the non-aligned and other developing countries to rapidly increase food and agricultural production and attain national and collective food self-sufficiency based on political and economic independance.

Speeches by Delegates at Symposium

Delegates of many countries and international organizations spoke at the second-day plenary meeting of the Symposium of the Non-Aligned and Other Developing Countries on Increasing Food and Agricultural Production on August 27. Here are excerpts from speeches by delegates.

Head of the delegation of the United Republic of Tanzania Joseph J. Mungai, Minister of Agriculture, said:

The non-aligned and developing countries should explore and utilize more resources and undertake a wide range of work to solve the food problem and strengthen and develop the non-aligned movement.

Among the non-aligned countries there are nations which have registered a high rate of growth in grain production.

One of these countries is the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the host country of the symposium.

With a very brilliant example the DPRK shows how food production should be increased.

Under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung the Korean people have attained great successes in the field of food and agriculture. What makes the basis here is a self-supporting national economy.

Soedarsono Hadisapoetro, delegate of the World Food Council and its Vice-President, said:

The World Food Conference in 1974 discussed important problems. To solve the food problem international assistance must be strengthened.

The developing countries have potentialities to make a big progress in the future. They should increase food production by actively cooperating with each other and mobilizing resources such as finance and technology.

We should continue to strive to eradicate hunger and malnutrition. The World Food Council shall play a bigger role in taking an international action to this end.

The delegate of the International Commission on Irrigation and Drainage S.D.L. Luthra, Deputy Secretary of the Commission, said:

The increase in grain production by about 2.4 times in the DPRK during the last two decades is doubtlessly remarkable. The yield of rice per acre is stated to be at a very high level.

The application of the Juche farming method in Korea as advised by the President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea seems to have borne fruitful results.

The International Commission on Irrigation and Drainage will strengthen close cooperation with developing countries.

Head of the delegation of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Fazil Rahim Mohmand, member of the Revolutionary Council and Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reform, said:

While reviewing the agricultural development in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, we find out that under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the agricultural sector has achieved great successes in your country.

Underlining the significance of technical progress in increasing agricultural production, he pointed out: We believe that the experience of non-aligned and other developing countries is more relevant and beneficial to the least developed countries like ours.

Head of the delegation of the People's Republic of the Congo Mbacka Guy Georges said:

I am not going to assess the food and agricultural situation in the world, in the developing countries in particular. This situation has already been analyzed and its solutions were put forward in the important speech made by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the courageous Korean people, at the banquet he arranged in honour of the delegations to the symposium.

One point our delegation wants to stress is the question of political will underpinning all-round progressive efforts.

Since ours are countries mainly engaged in agriculture, we should undertake energetic work to change the structure and relations of production.

I hope that the symposium will adopt resolutions and recommendations reflecting the desire of the broad sections of the popular masses in increasing food and agricultural production.

Head of the delegation of the Republic of Gabon Alain Maurice Mayombo said:

The particular honour we had during our stay in Korea is to have an opportunity to witness the achievements of Korea in the countryside through the application of the Juche farming method founded by the great leader His Excellency Kim Il Sung.

The government of Gabon put forward a policy to develop food and agricultural production and took measures for its implementation.

The fighting target of the Gabonese people for achieving self-sufficiency in food cannot be attained apart from cooperation with other developing countries. Our attendance at the symposium is an expression of our intention to actively contribute to mutual cooperation.

Head of the delegation of the Central African Republic Makando Antoine, technical counsellor of the Minister of State in charge of Agriculture and Stockbreeding, touched upon the agricultural situation in the Central African Republic.

He said:

Rural development should be carried out according to socio-economic programs to meet self-sufficiency in all regions.

To increase food production motor-driven machines should be gradually introduced into farm work, an agricultural credit system established, the work of the present cooperatives improved and new cooperatives set up.

The symposium should help exchange rich experiences and improve technical cooperation. I hope the symposium great success.

The delegate of the Republic of Upper Volta Kabore Joseph, Secretary General of the Ministry of the Rural Development, said:

I consider that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is the most suitable country for the current symposium for increasing food and agricultural production. Because the achievements and experiences of the Korean people correspond with the main agenda of the symposium for increased food and agricultural production and are conducive to indicating an orientation favourable to our work.

Upper Volta has formed disinterested friendly relations with all countries which love justice, peace and progress, which no one and no force can challenge, and will promote honest cooperation.

Head of the delegation of the Federal Republic of Nigeria Alhaji N. Mamudu, member of the Presidential Council and Minister of Water Resources, said:

It is a deserved appreciation of Korean agriculture that the symposium of the non-aligned and other developing countries has opened in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, a country which made so great a contribution to agricultural development.

Self-sufficiency in food carries vital importance in winning political and economical freedom. Nigeria is increasing food and agricultural production in the course of implementing the action program on food and agricultural production which was adopted at the Fifth Summit Conference of the Non-Aligned Countries.

The administration of my country is carrying out a green revolution. In this connection I am happy to note that my country is cooperating with developing countries, with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in particular.

Head of the delegation of the People's Republic of Bangladesh Amirul Islam Kalam, Minister for State in charge of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forests, said:

The speech made by the great leader President Kim Il Sung at the banquet on August 26 is of weighty significance in solving the questions laid before the current symposium.

The President founded the scientific Juche farming method so as to increase the grain yield per acreage.

He referred to the energetic efforts directed by Bangladesh to increase food and agricultural production.

Outlining the tasks for the non-aligned countries to extensively tap and utilize their resources and means, he said that Bangladesh would strive to jointly utilize resources and jointly increase agricultural production.

A.C. Wiin-Nielsen, Secretary General of the World Meteorological Organization, its delegate, said that the member nations, the developing countries in particular, should pay particular attention to the climatic problem in the management of agriculture.

We will make all efforts to assist the developing countries in the effective use of climatic conditions, he said.

After introducing the activities of the WMO, he declared that it would collaborate with international organisations in all its activities in the future. He said it would end the inadequacy of the climatic data not used effectively in agriculture at present.

He hoped that the non-aligned and other developing countires would achieve as great successes as attained by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea led by respected President Kim Il Sung.

Hassan Al Daher, member of the Council of the General Union of Syrian Peasants and Head of the Agricultural Organisation in the city of Sweda, heading the delegation of the Syrian Arab Republic said:

For self-sufficiency in food, all the non-aligned and other developing countries should make an effective use of their possibilities and ability and wage a more energetic struggle for increased agricultural production.

Pointing out that the U.S. imperialists are attempting to encroach upon the interests of the non-aligned countries, he denounced the imperialist and capitalist plunder of developing countries.

Our people, he said, are proud of the valuable successes and experiences achieved by the Korean people under the leadership of President Kim Il Sung.

Mohamed Awad Basmer, Vice-Minister of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform, heading the delegation of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, said:

Korea has attained successes which other non-aligned countries could not make, thanks to the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung for increased production of food and the hard-working and militant efforts of the people. Korea has attained self-sufficiency in food and is advancing at the head of other countries in this field.

He said that, if the food problem is to be solved satisfactorily, relations must be developed among the non-aligned and other developing countries.

The strengthening of cooperation among the non-aligned countries will play a very important role in heightening the average yield of food crops in these countries.

Alfred T. Suah, Minister of Agriculture, is heading the delegation of the Republic of Liberia, said that Liberia is undertaking work for developing crop cultivation and stock-breeding while making contacts with donor agencies to financially support the technical assistance for the agricultural development program. Touching upon the Liberian decision to concentrate on a new strategy for agricultural development, he said that such efforts would guarantee the growth of agricultureal production.

Nenas E. Phiri, Chairman of the "Group of 77" at the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations, said that the main topic of the symposium should be increased investment of each country for the growth of food and agricultural production.

In the Democratic People's Republic of Korea today, under the wide leadership of the great President, plans are drafted and ways for their implementation are discussed with the people in a concrete manner, he said.

Declaring that it is high time the developing countries walked on their own feet, completely freed from the strategy of dependence on others, he said that the developing countries must further strengthen cooperation among them, if they want to be self-sufficient in food.

Head of the delegation of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan M.F. Janjua, Minister of Agriculture, Food and Cooperative, said:

The present government of Pakistan, with full commitment to national self-reliance and the welfare of people, has accorded highest priority to agriculture in the Fifth Five Year Plan which is now in the third year of its implementation.

Referring to the broad policy objectives included in the plan, he noted:

The major change in policy has helped us attain self-sufficiency in food, thereby leading to the well-being of the mass of people.

The case of our host country is one of the shining examples in this respect. Their achievement has been possible because of the political will and guidance provided by their great leader President Kim Il Sung and the wise leader Kim Jong Il.

This symposium through the vast fund of knowledge, talent and experience gathered here will, I am sure, help in accelerating the food and agricultural production of the developing and other non-aligned countries with greater sense of purpose and confidence.

Head of the delegation of the Republic of Uganda Samwiri Mugwisa, member of the National Council and the Central Executive Committee of the Uganda People's Congress, Member of the Parliament and Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, said:

With reverence I note the guidance of the respected and beloved His Excellency President Kim Il Sung to the agricultural field. It is our hope that through field observations of your successful and exemplary agriculture inspired by our great leader, we shall learn a lot from the Juche idea.

My government is committed to giving the agricultural sector the highest priority in the rehabilitation and reconstruction of the economy. In an effort to boost food production it is now government policy to place greater emphasis on food production and development, especially of staple food crops, while sustaining current efforts on cash crop production.

Head of the delegation of the Somali Democratic Republic Mohamud Abdi Nur, Acting Minister of Agriculture, said:

We have learnt a lot from Korean agriculture which has registered successes through the green revolution. Korean agriculture shows that, if a policy is shaped well, it is possible to successfully develop food and agricultural sectors, modern science and technology, industries and all other domains.

The non-aligned and other developing countries should exchange and disseminate scientific technology and its knowledge, exchange farm machines and agricultural chemicals, strengthen joint management to make effective use of technology and national resources.

The delegate of the Organization of African Unity Teshome Agared, chief of the Rural Development Section of the Organization, said:

Judging that the nations with no food are not free and such nations cannot defend their interests, some of the great powers use food as a political weapon against developing countries.

For an improvement of the food situation is Africa, the fundamental requisite is a strong political will to channel a greatly increased volume of resources to agriculture and to induce small farmers for achieving higher levels of productivity.

International organizations and other relevant organizations have a significant role to improve the present food crisis.

Head of the delegation of the Kingdom of Nepal Hem Bahadur Malla, Minister for Agriculture, said:

We have been very much impressed by the great progress, especially in the field of agriculture, achieved by the people of this country under the dynamic leadership of President Kim Il Sung. He said that the phenomenal increase in agricultural production and its development proved the vitality of the agricultural policies pursued by this country.

He pointed to Nepal's investments in agricultural development.

(Continued on page 5)

Speeches

(From Page 4)

He said:

We all know that the non-aligned and the developing countries have made remarkable progress in different aspects of agricultural development. These countries, therefore, can benefit immensely if an effective system of mutual cooperation in the field of agriculture could be established.

Head of the delegation of the Islamic Republic of Iran Mohammad Salamati, Minister of Agricultural and Rural Development, said:

The Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran has presented its new policies and programs for the reconstruction of agriculture of the country such as implementation of the land reform in accordance with the Islamic code.

The non-aligned and other developing countries should unite and exchange their experiences in order to increase their agricultural products. In order to protect the independence. We should give priority to self-sufficiency in food. The non-aligned and other developing countries must strongly condemn the countries which use food as a weapon for political purpose.

Finally, I would like to emphasize that the Islamic Republic of Iran is prepared to closely cooperate with those non-aligned countries which hold a politically defined position conforming to the rights of the deprived and the oppressed people of the world.

Sisay Gabre Giorgis, head of the Cooperative Department of the Ministry of Agriculture, leading the delegation of Socialist Ethiopia said:

Great successes have been registered in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea under the wise guidance of the great leader President Kim Il Sung.

The successes of the Korean people give a great encouragement to the people in other regions of the world with immense strength.

Although it is not long since socialist Ethiopia was founded, it has done a lot of work. It gained successes in the work of developing economy and agriculture, liquidating illiteracy, and correcting the old ideological view of the farmers.

Socialist Ethiopia will strengthen cooperation with the non-aligned and other developing countries to increase food and agricultural production.

Head of the delegation of the Yemen Arab Republic Ismail M. Al-mutawakil, Regional Director of the Arab Organization for Agricultural Development, said:

Agriculture in Yemen needs much efforts. We hope to strengthen cooperation, technical and material, with the non-aligned and developing countries in this field to attain self-sufficiency in food and thus develop our agricultural economy.

Today, in the world, the developed countries are increasing their political pressure, taking advantage of the food crisis and this greatly infringes upon the interests of us and the non-aligned and developing countries.

We must strive to increase agricultural and food production, attain its self-sufficiency and deal a blow to those who oppose it.

Head of the delegation of the Republic of Seychelles Karl Saint Ange, Minister of Agriculture, said:

My government is attaching great importance to the establishment of an efficient and practical irrigation system, expansion of the possibility for the farmers to use water and improvement of land.

The symposium which is open in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea provides us a most opportune chance to witness the achievements of this country gained by an orderly, effective and productive agricultural system.

Let it be an example to everyone that when a developing nation is dynamic and hard working, success is assured in all spheres of development.

Head of the delegation of the Republic of Bolivia Julio Molina Suarez, Minister of Peasant Affairs and Agro-Livestock, said:

The people's destiny is floundering in darkness in Latin America, the Caribbean region in particular, for the serious food problem caused by low agricultural production, deplorable disparity in prices suffered by farm produce, etc.

For satisfying one's demand with one's own production, a state strategy for food and its consumption must be drafted and a long-term or a short-term plan for the increase of agricultural production be worked out and more state investments be made in enhancing the production capacity in all domains of agricultural production and rearing technical personnel needed for agricultural production.

Now the World Food Council is negotiating with governments and organizations of many countries the questions of food aid and food distribution. Internally and externally, it is an important matter to combine food production closely with food economy.

Head of the delegation of the Republic of Zimbabwe Sydney Tigere Sekeramayi, Minister of Lands, Resettlement and Rural Development, said:

The non-aligned and developing countries have a lot of things to learn from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea which has mobilized the entire people in food production under the energetic guidance of the great leader President Kim Il Sung.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea is the country which has attained self-sufficiency in food by mobilizing the entire people and enhancing their political awakening.

The head of the Zimbabwean delegation called upon all countries represented at the symposium to supply food to South Africa, Namibia and West Sahara valiantly fighting for liberation and to send necessary funds and materials so that the refugees may be self-sufficient in food.

Head of the delegation of the Republic of Burundi Etienne Baradandikanya, Minister of Agriculture and Stockbreeding, said.

Countries should cooperate for the development of agriculture. I propose to set up an organization for holding regular meetings, jointly working out agricultural development programs and reviewing their implementation.

My country feels an acute shortage of agro-technicians. This organization should undertake the exchange of students between non-aligned countries and receive and train agro-technicians demanded by the government of each country.

Head of the delegation of the Arab Republic of Egypt Mahmoud Mohamed Dawood, Minister of State for Agriculture and Food Security, said:

Now the world food situation is very strained and the number of those undergoing hunger and malnutrition is growing. This is because developing countries feel short of fond as the fund needed for the development plans is seized in the hands of some limited countries.

The non-aligned and developing countries should strengthen cooperation, going shoulder to shoulder with each other, to rectify this unfair situation.

The developing countries should cooperate with each other, especially exchange experiences in the training of technicians, and pay attention to interchange between scientific institutes, fulfilment of joint programs and trade dealings.

Head of the delegation of the Republic of Togo Blous Yao Agbo said:

Allow me to express warm thanks to the great leader President Kim Il Sung and the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il for according hospitality to the members of the delegations.

He reviewed a series of measures such as agriculture-land reform, structural reform and establishment of aid organs taken by the Government of the Republic of Togo for self-sufficiency in food and the efforts of the people to this end.

He further said:

If our efforts for self-sufficiency in food are to bear good fruits, it is necessary to set up regional organs for the study and dissemination of agro-technique, intensify information in the agricultural field and promote cooperation in training and exchanging agro-technicians.

We strongly demand that such practice as setting the prices of farm produce far lower than those of industrial products be opposed and the present old economic order reorganized, if all our efforts are to bear desired fruits.

Head of the delegation of the Republic of Zaire Muema Ngoy Toka, Secretary of State for Agriculture of the Ministry of Agricultural and Rural Development, speaking of his country's policy in the field of food and agriculture, said:

The strategy adopted by the executive council is to meet domestic demand for maize, rice, manioc, meat and fish, the basic food, develop the cultivation of crops for export and set up the industry for processing farm produce.

I hope that regional and sub-regional cooperation will be strengthened in agricultural researches and successes gained here be used in many countries.

Head of the delegation of the Romanian Socialist Republic Marin Constantin, Deputy Minister of Agriculture and Food Industry, referred to the development of agriculture in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea which he had studied with interest. Thanks to the steps taken by President Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the Korean people, he said, Korea has made a rapid progress increasing the grain output 2.4 times over the past 20 yers.

Noting that 9 million tons of grain output shows that the agriculture of the DPRK has reached a record level, he extended most wholehearted congratulations to the Korean agricultural working people upon the great successes they have made under the guidance of President Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the Korean people.

Soterios Zackheos, delegate of the Republic of Cyprus, said: The non-aligned and other developing countries have come to Korea to exchange experiences with and learn from one another in the spirit of solidarity and cooperation. We can overcome the present worsening international food crisis by our own efforts and through collective cooperation.

It is necessary to steadily develop many-sided and bilateral cooperative relations among the non-aligned countries, he noted, and stressed: Though our strength is weak, we are closely cooperating with other non-aligned countries.

Head of the delegation of Mauritius L. Purmessur, Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources and Environment, said that all the serious phenomena caused by the world food situation today demand us to increase food and agricultural production with concerted action, and he welcomed the organisation of the symposium at an opportune time.

He stressed: Our common aim is to deliver the world from starvation and poverty. To this end, the developing countries should realize close coooperation to the greatest extent from the stand of assuming joint responsibility.

Head of the delegation of the Republic of Senegal Boubacar Seck, member of the National Assembly, referred to steps taken and successes made by the government of his country specialized in agriculture to develop and consolidate the country's economy and create good living conditions.

He wished good health and a long life to the great leader President Kim Il Sung and the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il.

Abdallah Ahmed Alharary, delegate of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, said that in the past the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya directed efforts to the development of agriculture, expanded arable land, introduced the irrigation system and raised the level of mechanization and chemicalization of agriculture. In this field, we have introduced lots from the experience of Korea, he added.

Noting that many countries of the world are hindered in the development of agriculture and undergoing a food crisis owing to the war machinations of the imperialists, he pointed out: The peoples of the non-aligned and other developing countries should contribute to the execution of the economic policy according to their rights.

The duty of the non-aligned and other developing countries is to develop agricultural production to the maximum. To this end, it is important to cooperate materially and technically.

Tawfig Mohammad Saleh Mustafa, delegate of the Palestine Liberation Organization, said that the food problem is a problem of great concern for the peoples of the non-aligned and other developing countries and is an important problem not only for the people in the occupied land of Palestine but also all her people abroad.

The assistance given by non-aligned countries enabled the Palestine people to persist in the struggle against U.S. imperialism and Zionism, its stooge, he pointed out.

Head of the delegation of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia Luka Radojicic, Deputy President of the Federal Committee for Agriculture, said they know well that all the successes made in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea are thanks to the wise guidance of the great leader President Kim Il Sung.

Saying that many countries rely on import for food and this restricts the development of the developing countries, he stressed that they should strive to attain self-sufficiency in food.

He expressed the belief that through the symposium they would find many ways and methods for increased food and agricultural production.

Yugoslavia will make continued efforts for cooperation in the domain of food and agriculture, he stressed.

Head of the delegation of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam Nguyen Trong Vinh said that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has made splendid achievements in the domain of agriculture under the wise guidance of respected and beloved Comrade President Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, and of the Workers' Party of Korea. These successes can be introduced in our practice, he noted.

Saying that as all countries have lots of experiences, they should exchange technique in agriculture, he stressed: We will strengthen bilateral cooperation and, at the same time, further consolidate cooperation on the basis of mutual accommodation in the most needed domain.

Head of the delegation of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan Mohamed Hamed Matter said that the current symposium would open up a new prospect in the non-aligned movement thanks to activities of the entire delegates and precious experiences and help remove poverty and starvation, misfortunes and diseases and make all places filled with laughter.

I welcome a large investment in agricultural construction and the advanced countries' offer of assistance and experiences, he said.

Kouyela Daniel, delegate of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization and member of its Permanent Secretariat, said that Korea has made a great technical development in agriculture thanks to the Juche idea and the theses on the rural question authored by respected President Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the Korean people.

The Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization regards it as its cause to struggle against all the vicious intrigues of imperialism and an attempt to stamp out the political and national independence of all the countries, he stressed.

Head of the delegation of the Kingdom of Lesotho Vincent M. Makhele, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Lesotho National Party and Minister of Cooperatives and Rural Development, who is a special envoy of the Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Lesotho, said:

I know well that the Korean People under the wise guidance of His Excellency President Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the Korean people, have registered great successes in the endeavours to attain self-sufficiency in food through their own revolution.

Food production should be increased in such a way as in Korea under the guidance of President Kim Il Sung.

The non-aligned countries should take active steps to increase food and agricultural production and relieve the poor people in the rural districts.

Head of the delegation of the Republic of Rwanda Nteziryayo Anastase, Secretary General of the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, said that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea gave friendly cooperation and assistance to his country for the establishment of the base of social structure and growth of production. This cooperation propells forwards our movement, he noted.

The current symposium should find concrete ways to exchange a wealth of experience already accumulated and establish a new international economic order, adopt a recommendation and decisions favourable to the developing countries and help consolidate their economic and political independence.

Head of the delegation of the Republic of Ghana J.W. Boateng, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, proposed that the current symposium, for its effective progress, debate the problem of making the governments of all countries regard agriculture as the primary domain and increase investment for the increased food and agricultural production, the problem of organizing cooperatives and widely introducing agro-technique, the problem of establishing and using many agro-educational institutions, the problem of strengthening research into the development of agriculture so that peasants may make effective use of their results and the problem of making the governments of all countries set up facilities including those for sales and processing, take steps for the increased production of food and offer aid so that the member nations may use farm machines and invested materials.

At 2nd-, 3rd-Day Plenary Meetings

On Experiences in Food, Agriculture, Ways to Increase Their Output

Speeches on the first agenda item

Yugoslavia

Luka Radojicic, Deputy President of the Federal Committee for Agriculture and head of the delegation of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, who was the first speaker said that Yugoslavia had shown much concern for agricultural production and development. This policy, he declared, has led to a considerable growth of agricultural production and the rural population.

He said that Yugoslavia had undertaken a series of work for the development of agriculture such as increasing investment, readjusting sales prices and strengthening the training of agro-technicians, while improving autonomous management and farming methods.

He continued:

The successes attained in food and agricultural production were attended with a colossal investment in country.

We have always given priority to food production.

All countries should take into account their own economic and historical conditions and the differences in socio-political and economic systems in developing agriculture.

We are willing to share our experience in food and agricultural production anytime with other countries if it is helpful to and necessary for their agricultural development.

Sri Lanka

H.L. Senanayake, Member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the United National Party of Sri Lanka, Member of Parliament and Minister of Agricultural Development and Research, heading the delegation of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka, said he had seen at first hand the great achievements of Korean people which other countries should study.

These successes, he said, are enormous ones which no other country could attain.

You have made all these successes under the wise leadership of your respected and beloved President the great leader.

He referred to the irrigation construction and agricultural reforms carried out by Sri Lanka after independence. By these measures, the traditional farming method has been revived and rice has become the staple crop.

ANC of S. Africa

Kalanyana Sono, delegate of the African National Congress of South Africa, took the floor on behalf of the South West Africa People's Organisation, the Palestine Liberation Organisation and the African National Congress of South Africa, by agreement among the delegates of these organisations.

He said he would like to express thanks to the host country led by the great leader President Kim Il Sung.

Now, he said, the imperialists are obstructing the struggle of many nations by using food as a weapon.

It is none other than the South African and Israeli expansionists who force the colonialist apartheid policy. The use of food as a weapon is intended to bar the people from participating in struggle and achieving their liberation.

He denounced the Western countries headed by U.S. imperialism for giving help to the apartheid policy and the expansionists.

He said that the non-aligned movement should render much assistance to the liberation organisations with tractors, fertilizers, seed and other agricultural input so that they may fully meet their demand for food in their liberation struggle.

Indonesia

Head of the delegation of the Republic of Indonesia Soedarsono Hadisapoetro, Minister of Agriculture of Indonesia, said:

To solve the food problem we should adopt a comprehensive food policy programme.

The individual developing countries suffering from food shortage should concentrate on increasing food and agricultural production by their own determination and resolution.

Indonesia defined agriculture as the priority sector in fulfilling the third five-year plan for development.

He pointed to achievements in increasing agricultural production.

He went on:

The unstable situation and prospect of food make it incumbent upon the developed countries to increase assistance to the developing countries and reorganize the international economic relations. In this connection, our delegation is paying a deep concern to long-term international trade in the domain of agricultural production.

The Korean people have gained great successes in increasing food and agricultural production under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

These historic achievements are very important for us and give us precious experiences in our efforts to attain self-sufficiency in food.

Niger

Delegate of the Republic of Niger Ibrahim Oumarou said:

Niger attached importance to the experiences accumulated by the Korean friends in the efforts to increase food and agricultural production. Korea has attained very amazing successes in agriculture.

Outlining the work to increase food and agricultural production in his country, he said:

Niger directs her budget to rural development to attain self-sufficiency in food and political and economic independence.

Agricultural researches and afforestation and water conservancy, etc. are measures for agricultural production in my country.

In conclusion he wished good health and a long life to the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Pakistan

Member of the delegation of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan Syed Alamdar Raza, Joint Secretary of the Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Cooperative, said:

The symposium should earnestly discuss concrete problems for carrying into effect all opinions raised for solving the food problem.

The generalization of a country's experience in other countries requires detailed studies. As the technology gained in one country might not be suited well to other's conditions, it can be realized through processing and a series of measures based on bilateral or multilateral principle.

Guinea

Head of the delegation of the Guinean Revolutionary People's Republic Behanzin Senainon, Minister of the Country Agro-Livestock Farms and Agricultural Cooperatives, said:

The Guinean Revolutionary People's Republic is striving to render technical help to the farmers by building up technical bases for rural development and develop food production and livestock in the countryside.

My country set county as the base for agricultural development, organized village communities in each county and dispatched technicians there to help the farmers use advanced means.

Declaring that a good result cannot be expected without solving the problems of water and farm machines, he pointed to ways for solving these problems.

Food, Agriculture Org. of UN

Head of the delegation of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations P.J. Dieleman said:

The food and agriculture organization of the United Nations expresses deep concern over the worsening food situation in many countries and shows very keen interest in the result of this symposium.

The bigger the water resources explored and utilized, the greater the successes in the increase of food and agricultural production particularly in Africa. The food organization is ready to render much help in water development.

The countries facing difficulties should cooperate with each other and learn a lot from other countries' experiences and exchange them.

The food and agriculture organization of the United Nations offers much help in this work.

At 3rd-Day Plenary Meeting

Cooperation in Food, Agriculture

Speeches on the second agenda item

Equatorial Guinea

Head of the delegation of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea Emiliano Buale Borico, State Commissioner of the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Forest and Fisheries, raised the problem of abolishing the colonial economic structure, mobilizing the masses in the struggle for increased food and agricultural production, establishing sub-regional, regional and continental credit organs by Third World countries, exempting from customs products from the developing countries as much as possible or lowering them to the minimum and forming a tariff alliance.

He also called for setting up a regional centre for education and agricultural research to encourage trade and exchange, actively exchange experiences gained in all domains of food and agriculture and train competent technicians and scientists, for conducting the work of training experts in the rural districts, promoting the mechanization of agriculture and increasing the production of fertilizers.

He said:

These problems must be settled to solve the serious problem of hunger wholly and completely.

By so doing, can we implement the teaching of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung that "We must do our utmost to do farming well and steadily increase grain output. Only when there is plenty of food, can a nation defend its independence and say its say."

DPRK

Kim Gye Gwan, researcher of the Academy of Agricultural Science of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, said:

Today the prevailing situation urgently demands the non-aligned and other developing countries to give priority to cooperation in increasing food and agricultural production and actively take concrete and practical action of cooperation in this domain in the spirit of collective self-reliance.

Referring to cooperation in the training of agro-technicians, he noted:

It is necessary to further expand the scope and scale of work of receiving and educating students from developing countries and found a joint higher educational institution of the developing countries as a step for strengthening mutual cooperation in the training of technical personnel.

It is also necessary to convene in the near future a meeting of irrigation experts to discuss the problem of water resources and drought and to institute such an organ as agency of cooperation for irrigation to coordinate and accelerate mutual cooperation among the developing countries.

We consider it necessary to set up such an appropriate agency as organization of agricultural development and cooperation with a view to further promoting cooperation in the field of food and agriculture among the non-aligned and other developing countries, he said.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea, he stressed, will in the future, too, as in the past, make its every effort to further strengthen and develop cooperation and ties with the non-aligned and other developing countries.

Caribbean Community

Byron Wycliffe Blake, delegate of the Caribbean Community and Director of the Sectoral Policy and Planning Division of the Secretariat of the Community, extended warm greetings to Comrade President Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the Korean people, for offering an opportunity to learn the excellent Juche method of farming.

He noted that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea raises the per hectare yields by applying the Juche method of farming, controls water well and produces farm machines in greater quantities. The developing countries should learn from this and it will play a great positive role in attaining self-sufficiency in food, he stressed.

The non-aligned and other developing countries should give top priority to the food and agricultural problem in the planning work and mobilize all natural resources for it, he declared.

Madagascar

Head of the delegation of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar Simon Pierre, Member of the Political Bureau of the Malagasy Vanguard of Revolution and Minister of Rural Development and Agrarian Reform, said: To make the proposals advanced at the symposium have a practical and concrete effect, important meetings, a meeting of experts and a meeting of ministers, should be convened this year.

(Continued on page 7)

DPRK

Choe Su Hon, roving ambassador of the DPRK, Foreign Ministry and member of the Scientific Council of the Academy of Agricultural Science, said:

Under the wise leadership of President Kim Il Sung, our country set forth a correct policy for the solution of the food and agricultural problem in the first days of the building of a new society and has thoroughly carried it through and, in this course, successfully solved this problem.

One of the important factors of rapid growth of grain production in our country was the active development of land resources and their effective utilisation in agricultural production. Defining irrigation as the most important preferential task in the rural technical revolution, our country energetically carried out irrigation from the first days after the liberation. In consequence, paddy irrigation has already been completed and non-paddy irrigation completed in the main and water-jetting systems have been widely introduced in vegetable plots and non-paddy fields of two-crop cultivation.

He declared that the electrification of agriculture has been completed and remarkable successes have been made in its mechanisation and chemicalisation, too.

He went on:

The creation of the great Juche farming method by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung was an event of epochal significance in placing the farming method on a new scientific basis by improving and perfecting it.

With successful implementation of the basic principles and tasks for the solution of the rural question laid down in "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country" published by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great vitality of the three revolutions has been displayed in the countryside and the food and agricultural problem has been successfully solved in our country.

(Continued from page 6)

Expressing full support to the proposal of the DPRK delegation on instituting a regional and sub-regional centre, he said: We have a plan to found a rice study centre with the cooperation of the non-aligned countries.

Hoping for the cooperation of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations in founding such a centre, he said that the problem of founding the centre should be discussed at a meeting of the organization of African unity on a regional scale or a sub-regional meeting.

Cuba

Head of the delegation of the Republic of Cuba Miguel Rodriguez Mayea, Vice-Minister of Agriculture, said that the Korean people under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung have made great successes in the agricultural production.

This well shows in practice that if the people of a country build socialism what a great work they can do.

Pointing out that the non-aligned and other developing countries should achieve unity and solidarity and realize effective cooperation to develop food and agricultural production, he proposed steps for this.

Saying that the imperialists use food as a political weapon, he stressed that to cope with this, the non-aligned and other developing countries should strengthen mutual cooperation in all domains including technique and exchange exepriences in the agricultural production to develop agriculture.

Thailand

Head of the delegation of the Kingdom of Thailand Veera Musigapong, Deputy Minister of Agriculture and Cooperative, said that the task of the non-aligned and other developing countries is to work out a policy to produce enough food to meet the domestic demand and that this is a task to be carried out not only by the developing countries but also by other countries.

Cooperation among the non-aligned countries can be realized through the founding of a centre of groups, he noted.

Trade of products should be conducted at a fair price and this work be done in friendly relationship, he declared.

Sierra Leone

Head of the delegation of the Republic of Sierra Leone Aloysius Franklyn Joe Jackson, Member of the Parliament and Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, noted Nature has great materials and huge potentialities. To use these potentialities, our non-aligned movement should achieve collective self-reliance, not relying on others.

Noting that to develop agriculture, the non-aligned countries should use natural resources and technical knowledge collectively, individually and rationally, he called for founding an international organization for this purpose.

He said that the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and the government and people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea supplied them with great facilities and wished good health and a long life to the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Algeria

Head of the delegation of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic Abdelaziz Mohamed, Secretary General of the National Council of Agrarian Revolution, said that it is a very important and fundamental problem to attain self-sufficiency in food. To this end, the non-aligned countries should rely on their own efforts and, at the same time, strengthen mutual cooperation and support to each other and overcome difficulties facing them, he noted, and went on:

If cooperation among the non-aligned countries is to be established solidly on a correct basis, there must be norms of action among us. The delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea gave a very brilliant explanation of this.

He extended friendly greetings to the great President Kim Il Sung, head of state of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and to the courageous Korean people and congratulated them upon the shining successes in agriculture.

Ass. of Economists of Third World

Bedrani Slimani, delegate of the Association of Economists of the Third World, said: The goal of attaining self-sufficiency in food is a guarantee for the genuine economic and political independence of a country. Under the situation in which the tendency of the Third World countries relying on the world capitalist market for food is becoming steadily pronounced, this dependence must be checked.

Noting that due to the inequality in the area of trade caused by the capitalist countries' monopolization of the world market, the economy of the Third World countries is progressing at a snail's pace, he stressed: Trade and interchange should be strengthened among the Third World countries.

Cooperation among the Third World countries and non-aligned countries is raised as an important matter in the scientific research work in particular. For the solution of this matter, he said, competent experts with theoretical and practical experience are required.

As the solution of this problem costs much relatively and needs a very long period, an international or regional specialized institution should be founded to strengthen cooperation among the countries with similarity in economy and weather, he stressed.

Bolivia

Head of the delegation of the Republic of Bolivia Julio Molina Suarez, Minister of Peasant Affairs and Agro-Livestock, said that food and agricultural production should be rapidly increased to supplement food which is in short supply throughout the world.

Noting that a policy should be worked out in the direction of increasing the output of farm produce and annual products by developing science and technology, he stated that his country drew up a long-term plan for the solution of this problem.

For increased agricultural production, he said, intercourse in the domain of technical development should be realized among countries and my country is ready to have an intercourse with many countries.

For the solution of the food problem all the countries should display a high degree of cooperation, he stressed.

Group of 77

Benas E. Phiri, Chairman of the "Group of 77" at the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, said: Though items on realizing economic cooperation among the non-aligned and other developing countries were discussed at a number of meetings, they have not been carried into practice. The spirit of elaborating this problem was newly expressed at this symposium.

Therefore, if a detailed study is made of the problem of realizing economic cooperation and experience is exchanged and taken to good account in scientific research and training of technicians and experts at the symposium, it will greatly help toward the agricultural production, he noted.

Saying that the speeches stressing the need to attain self-sufficiency in food were very good, he stressed: To attain self-sufficiency in food is a problem which each country should solve by its own efforts.

Yugoslavia

Head of the delegation of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia Luka Radojicic, Deputy President of the Federal Committee for Agriculture, introduced how Yugoslavia is strengthening financial and technical cooperation with the developing countries in various forms including bilateral cooperation and scientific-technological cooperation.

He stressed: The organizations and associations of Yugoslavia will further develop cooperation with the developing countries in such matters as joint production and use of raw materials, tapping of the potentialities of jointly developing stockbreeding and other branches, more effective use of water resources, strengthening of the basic structure in the agricultural domain in the developing countries, mechanization of agriculture, development of cooperative farm system, strengthening of scientific-technological cooperation, and strengthening of cooperation in engineering system.

Ghana

Member of the delegation of the Republic of Ghana Omusu-Ansah, Chairman of the Food Ration Cooperative Council, noted that some people are using food for a political aim. The delegation of the Republic of Ghana considers that it is a duty of the non-aligned movement to fight against this, he stated.

Noting that it is necessary to institute a secretariat for food and agricultural production at this symposium, he said that the organization should coordinate food and agricultural production and send agronomists, veterinarians, statists and irrigation technicians and other technicians to its member nations to give a helping hand.

Pointing to the need to produce food in great quantities and help each other, he said: Ghana with very fertile land and many lakes can offer mutual aid by fully tapping her natural resources, I think.

Attendants sharing their opinions during a break

At 3rd-Day Plenary Meeting

Food Problem, New Int'l Economic Order

Speeches on the third agenda item

UN Industrial Development Org.

Sebhat Hable-Selassie, head of the delegation of the United Nations Industrial Development Organisation, said that the symposium would be a good occasion in exchanging experiences, getting over the food crisis in an all round way and strengthening cooperation among the developing countries.

He noted that the United Nations Industrial Development Organisation had directed attention to problems arising in such industrial branches which produce industrial goods for supporting agriculture, that is, fertilizer, insecticides and farm machines, and in the processing of agricultural raw materials, particularly of food and foodstuffs by an industrial method.

Saying that he had an opportunity to have a first-hand knowledge of the experience gained by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in attaining self-sufficiency in food, he stressed that it would be a precious experience helpful to increasing food and agricultural production in the developing countries.

DPRK

Song Ho Gyong, member of the Science Deliberation Committee of the Academy of Agricultural Science of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, said:

The international food order existing as an important component of the old international economic order is one benefiting only big powers, which was established by the imperialists to exploit and plunder the colonies and economically backward countries in those days when they dominated and wheedled at will many countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America.

To establish a new international food order, he stressed, all the non-aligned and developing countries should strengthen their unity and increase their resistance and negotiating power to the imperialists and attain self-sufficiency in food by expanding and developing collective self-reliance based on mutual cooperation among the developing countries and reorganise the levers of the inequitable old international economic order exerting influence on the world food production, distribution and consumption.

In conclusion he stated: Our country will further intensify the struggle to establish a new world food order, strengthening friendly and cooperative relations with all the non-aligned and developing countries.

UNCTAD

I.S. Chadha, delegate of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and Director of the Commodities Division of the UNCTAD, said:

Under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has achieved big successes.

In particular, many successes have been made in the agricultural domain to attain self-sufficiency in food. This is a splendid fruition of a comprehensive agricultural system.

Pointing out that now the developing countries raised collective self-reliance as a matter of key importance for increased production of food and the solution of the agricultural problem, he said that in the future the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development would conduct much work in trade to stabilize the income of the developing countries in the agricultural domain.

Yugoslavia

Head of the delegation of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia Luka Radojicic, Deputy President of the Federal Committee for Agriculture, said that the developing countries should take joint action to establish a new international economic order at an early date in the international arena. To this end, he noted, it is necessary to further develop the agricultural domain respectively during the future development plan period and strengthen joint action, while relying on an international strategy.

What is important for cooperation among the developing countries is to set a proper standard and concentrate aid on specific countries, he said. He stressed the need to realize 20 million tons of grain aid among the developing countries till the 1990's.

Togo

Bloua Yao Agbo, head of the delegation of the Republic of Togo, said that the food problem and the problem of establishing a new international economic order are all the more urgent as the industrialised countries demand more of us developing countries.

To attain our aim, he said, we should struggle against the resistance of the rich countries and demonstrate our strength in face of their threat.

Noting that the establishment of a new international economic order is possible only when the developing countries have the spirit of collective self-reliance, he said that it is an urgent problem for the developing countries to join efforts and establish vital agricultural bases.

Presidential Consultation

(Continued from page 1)

Reform — N'fagnanama Kone, Member of the National Council of the Malian People's Democratic Union and Minister of Agriculture — Mario Graca Machungo, Member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Frelimo Party, Minister of Planning and Minister of Agriculture — Okon Eo Uyo, Deputy Secretary of the Federal Ministry of Water Resources of the Federal Republic of Nigeria — Karl Saint Ange, Minister of Agriculture of the Republic of Seychelles — Aloysius Franklyn Joe Jackson, Member of the Parliament and Minister of Agriculture and Forestry of the Republic of Sierra Leone — Mohamud Abdi Nur, acting Minister of Agriculture of the Somali Democratic Republic — Joseph J. Mungai, Minister of Agriculture of the United Republic of Tanzania — Samwiri Mugwisa, Member of the National Council and the Central Executive Committee of the Uganda People's Congress, Member of the Parliament and Minister of Agriculture and Forestry — Muema Ngoy Toka, Secretary of State for Agriculture of the Ministry of Agricultural and Rural Development of the Republic of Zaire — Justin J. Mukandc, Minister of State for Agriculture and Water Development of the Republic of Zambia — and Sydney Tigere Sekeramayi, Minister of Lands, Resettlement and Rural Development of the Republic of Zimbabwe.

On hand were Kim Yong Nam, Kim Hwan, Ho Dam, Kong Jin Tae and So Gwan Hi, and Pyon Chang Bok, Ryom Ui Jae, Kim Jae Bong, Kim Chung Il, Li Yong Gyun and other personages concerned.

Symposium Closed

(Continued from page 1)

and Livestock in the Ministry of Agriculture of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana — and Rakotofiringa Crescent Solohery, member of the delegation of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar, who was the rapporteur of the symposium.

Rakotofiring Crescent Solohery, Chairman of the committee meeting first delivered a report on the work of the committee meeting.

The session adopted with unanimous approval the Pyongyang Declaration on Increasing Food and Agricultural Production.

The declaration set forth in a concrete manner the direction of the agricultural development of non-aligned and other developing countries, the principled stand to be maintained by the national states and their tasks in the efforts for its implementation and ways to further expand and develop cooperation and solidarity among the non-aligned and other developing countries in the fields of food and agricultural production.

At the symposium a letter of thanks to President Kim Il Sung, was adopted with enthusiastic applause.

At the session regional representatives made speeches hailing the success of the symposium.

Congratulatory speeches were made by head of the delegation of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan M.I. Janjua on behalf of the Asian region, head of the delegation of the Socialist Republic of Romania Marin Constantin on behalf of the European region, delegate of the United States of Mexico Alvaro Echeverria on behalf of the Latin American region and head of the delegation of the Republic of Mali N'fagnanama Kone on behalf of the African region.

The session was addressed by vice-President Pak Sung Chul.

Chairman Kim Chung Il spoke next.

Noting that the symposium held in an atmosphere of cooperation, friendship and solidarity closed with great successes, he said that the Pyongyang Declaration adopted at the symposium today reflecting the will and desire of the entire non-aligned and developing countries was a document of great significance for the solution of the food and agricultural problems in those countries.

Delusion of Panicky SR-71 Crew

(Continued from page 1)

dent'." However, they should know clearly that it is of no use.

The enemy should know clearly that his such despicable and tricky act of intrigue can neither decrease the ever-increasing international support to the just cause of our people striving for the country's reunification nor disparage the international prestige of our Republic.

The enemy has been frequently committing military provocations against us after massing lots of armed forces in the areas along the MDL in recent period while fabricating the false deceptive incidents.

Between 15:45 hours and 17:50 hours on August 19, prior to the recent fabrication of the incident in which the spy plane "SR-71" was allegedly "attacked," the enemy committed a grave armed provocation of firing as many as over 100 machine gun shots from the vicinity of a spot 800 meters south-east of MDL marker No.0715 towards our side's post opposite and at about 13:30 hours on August 28 the enemy introduced two 155-mm howitzers and one armored vehicle into a spot about 950 metres south of MDL marker No. 1094.

The number of such military provocations committed by your side during the period from July 11 to August 26, 1981, amounts to as many as 2,660-odd cases.

The enemy has been further hastening preparations for a new war while introducing into south Korea aggression armed forces on a large scale including a latest type fighter-bombers "F-16" and increasing the numerical strength of the U.S. air force in south Korea by 1,000.

On the other hand, the U.S. imperialists are hastening even preparations for a nuclear war against the Korean people.

The U.S. imperialists who have already introduced into south Korea numerous nuclear weapons are scheming to deploy there new medium range nuclear missiles.

The enemy's such reckless new war provocation machination has been increasing tension in our country with each passing day and creating a dangerous situation in which a war may break out at any time, and strongly demanded the enemy side immediately stop such criminal acts.

Full Analysis of SR-71 Incident: Rodong Simnun

Rodong Sinmun, the most prestigious daily in Pyongyang, accused the Americans of trying to pressure Japan to give greater aid to the junta of Gen. Chon Du Hwan by fabricating the Aug. 26 SR-71 incident. The daily in its Aug. 31 issue printed a commentator's article "Fabrication Will Bring about Nothing." Harshly-worded as it is, the article is well-organized and convincing.

On August 26 the U.S. imperialists again infiltrated the high-speed, high-altitude reconnaissance plane "SR-71" into the airspace of our country to commite espionage.

The spy flight of the U.S. high-speed, high-altitude reconnaissance plane was committed many a time this year alone.

This is a grave infringement upon the sovereignty of our country and a vicious military provocation against us. This is also a dangerous and reckless act disturbing peace and heightening tension in Korea.

Nevertheless, the U.S imperialists, having committed aggressive acts against us, fabricated a groundless fact to challenge us and further aggravate the situation.

According to a report, the U.S. State Department through its August 27 statement announced that the reconnaissance plane "SR-71" on "routine duty" was "attacked by a north Korean missile" in the sky above the high seas and threatened us, saying that it would take a "necessary step." And the U.S. imperialist bellicose elements cried about "retaliation," speaking ill of us, and reptile U.S. publications raised a hue and cry against us. The south Korean puppets are playing a duet with them, inciting antagonism against us.

Such racket is a shameless one reminding one of a thief crying stop thief.

'Sighting' by Crew Only Evidence

The socalled 'incident of attack by a missile of the north" clamoured about by the U.S. State Department in its statement is a baseless lie cooked up to mislead public opinion and justify its war policy.

While raising a hue and cry about attack by our missile on the U.S. high-speed, high-altitude reconnaissance plane, it could not produce any evidence to testify the attack. The only base of its assertion is the words of the crew of the spy plane that they "saw" a piece of cloud and explosion in the sky and at a distance of ten kilometers at that. The words of the crew remind us of an old saying that he who fears going by night sees only ghost.

How can a baseless "testimony" of pilots who must not have been in their senses, seized with a criminal consciousness and fear after intruding into the territorial air of others be a ground of the assertion that we launched a missile?

Commenting on the statement of the U.S. State Department, a Japanese paper rightly expressed doubt saying how can a sophisticated guided missile accurately pursuing a target have a deflection of ten kilometers and even some people in the U.S. Congress said "it is very doubtful if north Korea attempted to launch a missile." This is a graphic instance telling that the statement of the U.S. State Department cannot convince or mislead public opinion.

The racket of the U.S. authorities and the U.S. bellicose elements is based entirely on a fiction and a lie cooked up by them in a premeditated way.

To commit a provocation and announce to the world public that others provoked them — this is a habitual tactics employed by the imperialists each time they tried to play with fire against an other country. The U.S. imperialists have all along committed deliverate and premeditated provocations against and kicked up a noisy conspiratorial racket against our Republic in a foolish attempt to shift the responsibility onto us. But all their attempts ended in their disgraceful setback.

Aims—Pressure on Japan, New War Preparations

In launching a false propaganda after fabricating the socalled "incident of attack by a missile of the north" the U.S. imperialists have a sinister intention.

Stepping up arms buildup and war preparations in south Korea of late, the United States loudly clamoured about the north's "arms buildup" and "threat of southward invasion" in an attempt to justify its acts. Its assertion does not tally with fact. We have never built up arms or attempted to "invade the south". The world people say that the socalled "threat of southward invasion" was fabricated by the United States for its necessity and does not exist in actuality. Such words come even from the reactionary ruling circles of the United States.

It is evident that finding themselves in an awkward position, the U.S. authorities and military brasshats try to back up their talk about the "threat of southward invasion" with a "shocking" lie that the high-speed, high-altitude reconnaissance plane was attacked by someone.

With this fabrication they try to make the people believe as if there actually were the "threat of the north" and thus justify their criminal act in stepping up war preparations in south Korea.

The fiction of the "threat of the north" is needed also in putting pressure on the Japanese authorities to give more "aid" of military nature to the south Korean puppets.

It is widely known that at the instigation of the United States the puppet traitor Chon Du Hwan is maliciously slandering us with cries about the "military superiority of the north" and heightening of tension" and using it as a lever in obtaining more "aid" from Japan.

The brgandish intrusion of the U.S. imperialists high-speed, high-altitude reconnaissance plane into the territorial air of our country and the nosy smear campaign of the U.S. authorities against us bode ill that the U.S. imperialists' aggressive and belligerent manoeuvres against the Korean people are becoming evermore dangerous.

Since the appearance of the new government in the United States its Korean policy has become all the more bellicose. Prattling that the Korean Peninsula is an "important strategic zone," the U.S. authorities unhesitatingly call for keeping hold on south Korea indefinitely as a military base. After revoking the deceptive "troop pullout plan" of the predecessors, they are scheming to occupy south Korea for a long period.

The United States is rapidly beefing up its armed forces in and around south Korea under the name of "protecting" south Korea with "strength". Not content with the deployment of hundreds of nuclear weapons in south Korea, it tries to deploy additionally medium-range, nuclear missiles and even neutron bombs there.

This year the U.S. imperialists staged the largest and longest "south Korea U.S. joint exercise" called a "test war" and "preliminary war" against the northern half of the DPRK and conducted a large-scale landing operation exercise recently on the sea southeast of our country.

As the U.S. warmaniacs announced, in fact the United States has made preparations to ignite a new war at any time in Korea. The recent intrusion of the "SR-71" plane into the territorial air of our country is an important link in the U.S. imperialists' preparations for the provocation of a war.

The U.S. State Department and the U.S. high-ranking authorities threatened that they would continue espionage flight by the high-speed, high-altitude reconnaissance plane, take a "step for safety" and, if necessary, make "counter-attack" and "retaliation". This clearly shows that the U.S. imperialists try to invent a pretex to make a new provocation and ignite a war, as they perpetrated the armed spy ship "Pueblo" incident, large-size spy plane "EC-12" incident, "Panmunjom" incident and other incidents and created a grave danger of war against our people.

Pyongyang's Patience Preserving Peace

It is due to the U.S. imperialists' new war preparations that today tension is being coiled up to the highest pitch and peace is endangered in the Korean Peninsula and the Far East. The "arms buildup" and the "threat of southward invasion" by the north are a whopping lie. What actually exists in the Korean Peninsula is only the threat of the northward invasion by the south. It is not accidental that the world public regards the Korean Peninsula as one of the most possible areas where a new war may break out owing to the adventurous policy of "strength" of the present U.S. Government. With no fabrication or lie can the U.S. imperialists deceive public opinion or shirk their responsibility for the crime of aggravating the situation in the Korean Peninsula.

It is entirely thanks to our efforts that peace is maintained in Korea despite the U.S. imperialists' manoeuvres to lead the situation to the brink of war.

The U.S. imperialists must not miscalculate this but act with discretion, clearly mindful of the dangerous consequences to be entailed by their reckless provocations.

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